

# Denholme Urban Sanitary Authority.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

on the Sanitary condition of the Denholme Urban Sanitary District, with tabular returns of mortality,

DURING THE YEAR 1923.

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THORNTON, BRADFORD,

April, 1924.

To THE DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of your District for the year ending December 31st, 1923.

Much progress has been made during the year in improving the sanitary condition of the district. Notably the completion of the sewage outfall works, which are up-to-date and satisfactory, and quite adequate for the district they serve. Unfortunately, it is not possible to drain all parts of your district to them. Then the main sewerage of the central district has been greatly extended, and so enabled conversion from conservancy to water-borne sewage disposal to be extensively carried out. This will, I believe, not only add to the comfort of the inhabitants, but also to the healthfulness of the district

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Denholme Urban District covers an area of 2563 acres.

The population in the year 1921 was 2981.

The estimated population in June, 1923, was 3030.

The number of inhabited houses in 1921 was 885.

The number of families or separate occupiers in 1921

estimated at 935.

The rateable value for General District Rate in 1923 was £13761.

The sum represented by a penny rate was £57.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS. The Births registered in the district during the year numbered 48 ; 25 being males and 23 females. This gives a birth-rate equal to 15·8 per 1000 of the population. In the previous year it was 13·9. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 19·7.

DEATHS. The Deaths registered as actually occurring in the district numbered 42 ; 21 males and 21 females. After making corrections for inward and outward transfers the figures were a total of 49 ; 24 being males and 25 females. This gives a death-rate equal to 16·1 per thousand of population. In the previous year it was 13·9 per thousand, and in the whole of England and Wales 11·6.

The various ages at which these deaths occurred may be classified as follows :

Under 1 year of age	...	2
1 year and under 5 years	...	0
5       ,,      15    ,,	...	1
15      ,,      25    ,,	...	1
25      ,,      65    ,,	...	16
65 years and upwards	...	29

INFANTILE MORTALITY. There were two deaths of infants under one year of age, an infantile death-rate equal to 41 per 1000 births. In the previous year it was 75 per 1000. and for the whole of England and Wales it was 69.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES. There were no deaths due to any of the Zymotic diseases.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES. There were 7 deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs other than Tuberculous diseases, a death-rate equal to 2·3 per thousand. In the previous year it was 1·9.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Infectious diseases notified during the year were : 8 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, 1 of Erysipelas, 50 of Measles, 20 of Chicken Pox, 10 of Whooping Cough. These cases were all treated at their homes and no deaths resulted from any of them. The outbreak of Measles assumed quite an epidemic form in the months of March, April & May, many of the cases being very severe, and it so affected the attendance in the infants department of the Council school that I advised the closure of that department for three weeks in the month of April.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Only two cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. One was an acute case which died four days after notification ; the other was a chronic case which only came to reside in the district during the year. Besides the fatal case just mentioned there were two other fatalities ; one of these had received sanatorium treatment of short duration, the other case was Tuberculosis of the meninges. This made a total of 3 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·9 per thousand.

## NURSING & HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

No arrangements are made for nursing in the home either by the County Council or the Local Authority. A district nurse would be most useful in the village. There is no registered midwife practising in the district. A health visitor provided by the County Council looks after the maternity and child welfare interests.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary at Keighley provided by the County Council supplies the needs of the district. Suitable cases are sent to the West Riding Sanatoria for treatment.

Treatment of Venereal diseases is by arrangement provided for at the Bradford Royal Infirmary.

Hospital accommodation for Infectious diseases is provided at the Stony Ridge Hospital by arrangement with the Shipley Urban District Council.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It is in this department that the most satisfactory work has been done. The sewage outfall works planned in the previous year have been completed and put into operation with the best results. They have been reported as being satisfactory. The main sewerage of the village has been extended, five streets having had new pipe sewers laid in them, a total of 302 yards. Conversion of closets from the conservancy system to water-borne plan has made great progress as the following figures show :

Number of privies with covered middens	433.
,,                open middens	10.
,,                water closets     ...	172.
,,                waste water closets	32.
,,                pail or tub closets	14.

The scavenging of the district has been done by the Council's staff at a cost of £286, and has been quite satisfactory.

**WATER SUPPLY.** The district is well supplied with water from the reservoirs of the Bradford Corporation and of Messrs. W. & H. Foster, Ltd. The supply has been plentiful and of good quality and there has been no occasion to curtail the supply during the year.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.** There are 5 Slaughter houses registered in the district, but only two of these are in regular use. They have been inspected from time to time, and found satisfactory.

**BAKEHOUSES.** There are 4 of these and they have been been inspected and found satisfactory.

**MILK SUPPLY.** There are 32 cowkeepers in the district, all of whom are retail milk sellers, and there is one milk retailer who is a retailer only. The number of cowsheds is 31. These are inspected from time to time, and upon the whole are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Some few are structurally unfitted for milk cows, and some are overcrowded

## HOUSING

During the year one new house has been built in the district, and in two other cases a large house has been divided into two separate tenements. No houses have been closed, so there is a nett gain of 3. There is real need for many new houses, but speculators in house building are scarce.

I append tables C and D.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. TUNSTALI, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Ed.